Supplied By: StaFast Building Products
7095 Americana Parkway
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068
1-800-225-4714
Trade Name: FasClean Primer

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Ashland	Regulatory Information Number	1-800-325-3751
P.O. Box 2219	Telephone	614-790-3333
Columbus, OH 43216	Emergency telephone	1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: CALL CHEMTREC AT 800-424-9300 24 HRS.

Product name	FASCLEAN PRIMER
Product code	120154
Product Use Description	Adhesives

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid,, colourless

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN, CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Additional symptoms of eye exposure may include: blurred vision

Skin contact

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: Blistering Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Ingestion

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, heart, male reproductive system, auditory system, Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, Upper respiratory tract, Skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), kidney, Central nervous system, auditory system, Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material., Kidney, male reproductive system, Liver

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:, metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, Weakness, Lack of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, coma, runny nose, redness of the skin, effects on memory, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), Shortness of breath, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), discomfort in the chest, anesthesia, loss of appetite

Target Organs

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), kidney damage, liver damage, effects on hearing, testis damage, lung damage, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:, cardiac abnormalities, cardiac sensitization, visual impairment, kidney damage, central nervous system effects, Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of the arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation., Prolonged and repeated inhalation of high levels of mixed isomers of hexane resulted in kidney damage in male rats. The effects observed are the same as those seen in male rats exposed to other hydrocarbons. The mechanism by which these chemicals cause the characteristic kidney toxicity is unique to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in man.Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), effects on hearing, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:, kidney damage, cardiac sensitization, kidney damage, Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not

expected to occur in humans., Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of the arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation., nasal damage, nervous system damage, testis damage, lung damage, visual impairment, central nervous system effects, testis damage, liver damage, central nervous system effects, liver abnormalities, kidney abnormalities, effects on hearing

Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen. In testing of C-6 isomers for carcinogenicity by inhalation, there was a treatment-related increase in liver tumors (adenomas and carcinomas) in female mice at the highest dose only (9,000 ppm). There was no increase in tumor incidence in male mice or in rats of either sex at any dose level.This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen. There is no information available. The chance of this material causing cancer is unknown.

Reproductive hazard

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain., Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans., This material (or a component) may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals., This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain., There are no data available for assessing risk to the fetus from maternal exposure to this material.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
TOLUENE	108-88-3	>=50-<60%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	>=10-<15%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8	>=5-<10%
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	>=5-<10%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	>=1.5-<5%
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	>=1.5-<5%
n-HEPTANE	142-82-5	>=1-<1.5%
POLYISOCYANATE	TRADE SECRET	>=1-<1.5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Notes to physician

Hazards: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this

material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

ABC powder, Water mist, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Dry chemical

Hazardous combustion products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, halogenated hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides (NOx), various hydrocarbons, Aldehydes

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

Environmental precautions

No data

Methods for cleaning up

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

TOLUENE		**108-88-3**
ACGIH	time weighted average	20 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	375 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	560 mg/m3
OSHA Z2	time weighted average	200 ppm
OSHA Z2	Ceiling Limit Value:	300 ppm
OSHA Z2	Maximum concentration:	500 ppm

XYLENE		**1330-20-7**
ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm

NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	655 mg/m3

N-HEXANE **110-54-3**

ACGIH	time weighted average	50 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	50 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	180 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	500 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1,800 mg/m3

ETHYL BENZENE **100-41-4**

ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	545 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3

CYCLOHEXANE **110-82-7**

ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	300 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	1,050 mg/m3
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	300 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	1,050 mg/m3

n-HEPTANE **142-82-5**

ACGIH	time weighted average	400 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	500 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	85 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	350 mg/m3
NIOSH	Ceiling Limit Value and Time Period (if specified):	440 ppm
NIOSH	Ceiling Limit Value and Time Period (if specified):	1,800 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	500 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2,000

		mg/m3
OSHA Z1A	time weighted average	400 ppm
OSHA Z1A	time weighted average	1,600 mg/m3
OSHA Z1A	Short term exposure limit	500 ppm
OSHA Z1A	Short term exposure limit	2,000 mg/m3
US CA OEL	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):	400 ppm
US CA OEL	Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):	1,600 mg/m3
US CA OEL	Short term exposure limit	500 ppm
US CA OEL	Short term exposure limit	2,000 mg/m3
ACGIH	time weighted average	400 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	500 ppm

General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Eye protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin and body protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).
To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory protection

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH-approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH respirators

(negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Form	No data
Colour	colourless, light yellow
Odour	aromatic
Boiling point/boiling range	64.00 °C / 147 °F
pH	No data
Flash point	(<)0 °F / -18 °C, Seta closed cup
Evaporation rate	< 1 (Ethyl Ether)
Explosion limits	1 %(V) 7 %(V)
Vapour pressure	40.90 mmHg @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C
Vapour density	(>) 1 (AIR=1)
Density	0.841 g/cm3 @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C 7.01 lb/gal @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C
Solubility	insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data
log Pow	no data available
Autoignition temperature	No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks., excessive heat

Incompatible products

Strong acids, Strong oxidizing agents, alkalis, Acids, peroxides

Hazardous decomposition products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Aldehydes, organic compounds

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition

No data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

TOLUENE	LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 mg/kg
XYLENE	LD 50 Rat: 4,300 mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	LD 50 Rat: > 8,000 mg/kg
N-HEXANE	LD 50 Rat: 25 g/kg
ETHYL BENZENE	LD 50 Rat: 3,500 mg/kg
CYCLOHEXANE	LD 50 Rat: 29,820 mg/kg LD 50 Mouse: 1,300 mg/kg
n-HEPTANE	LD 50 Rat: > 15,000 mg/kg
POLYISOCYANATE	no data available

Acute inhalation toxicity

TOLUENE	LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h
XYLENE	no data available
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	LC 50 Rat: 3400 ppm, 4 h
N-HEXANE	LC 50 Rat: 48000 ppm, 4 h
ETHYL BENZENE	LC Lo Rat: 4000 ppm, 4 h
CYCLOHEXANE	LC 50 Rat: > 4044 ppm,
n-HEPTANE	LC 50 Rat: 103 g/m3 , 4 h LC 50 Rat: 103 g/m3 , 4 h LD 50 Mouse: 75 g/m3 , 2 h
POLYISOCYANATE	no data available

Acute dermal toxicity

TOLUENE	LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg
XYLENE	LD 50 Rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	LD 50 Rat: > 4,000 mg/kg
N-HEXANE	LD 50 Rabbit: > 1.3 g/kg
ETHYL BENZENE	LD 50 Rabbit: 17,800 mg/kg
CYCLOHEXANE	LD 50 Rabbit: > 2.0 g/kg
n-HEPTANE	LD 50 Rabbit: > 2,001 mg/kg
POLYISOCYANATE	no data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish
No data
Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates
No data

Environmental fate and pathways
No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods
Destroy by liquid incineration in accordance with applicable regulations. For assistance with your waste management needs - including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact Ashland Distribution's Environmental Services Group at 800-637-7922.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IMDG:
UN1133, ADHESIVES 3, II

IATA_P:
UN1133, Adhesives 3, II
IATA_C:
UN1133, Adhesives 3, II
CFR_ROAD:
UN1133, Adhesives 3, II
CFR_RAIL:
UN1133, Adhesives 3, II
CFR_INWTR:
UN1133, Adhesives 3, II
IMDG_ROAD:
UN1133, ADHESIVES 3, II
IMDG_RAIL:
UN1133, ADHESIVES 3, II

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause cancer.
ETHYL BENZENE
BENZENE

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
TOLUENE
BENZENE

SARA Hazard Classification Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

TOLUENE	108-88-3	56.42%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	14.62%

N-HEXANE	110-54-3	7.60%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	4.18%
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	2.01%

New Jersey RTK Label Information

TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENE	1330-20-7
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8
N-HEXANE	110-54-3
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7
n-HEPTANE	142-82-5

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENE	1330-20-7
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8
N-HEXANE	110-54-3
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7
n-HEPTANE	142-82-5
BENZENE	71-43-2

Reportable quantity - Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)	683 lbs

Reportable quantity - Components

TOLUENE	108-88-3	1000 lbs
XYLENE	1330-20-7	100 lbs
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8	none
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	5000 lbs
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1000 lbs
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	1000 lbs
n-HEPTANE	142-82-5	none
POLYISOCYANATE	TRADE SECRET	none

Health	Flammability	Reactivity	Other

HMIS	2*	3	0
NFPA	2	2	0

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This MSDS has been prepared by Ashland's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-800-325-3751).